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PRESENTACIÓN MURAL

Surface roughness estimation of a parabolic reflector

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Abstract. Random surface deviations in a reflector antenna reduce the aperture efficiency. This communication presents a method for estimating the mean surface deviation of a parabolic reflector from a set of measured points. The proposed method takes into account systematic measurement errors, such as the offset between the origin of reference frame and the vertex of the surface, and the misalignment between the surface rotation axis and the measurement axis. The results will be applied to perform corrections to the surface of one of the 30 m diameter radiotelescopes at the Instituto Argentino de Radioastronomía (IAR).

Resumen. La rugosidad superficial de una antena reflectora es uno de los parámetros que reduce la eficiencia de la apertura. En este trabajo se presenta un método para la estimación de la rugosidad superficial de una antena parabólica a partir de un conjunto de puntos medidos. El método propuesto corrige ciertos errores sistemáticos de la medición, como la falta de coincidencia entre el punto de referencia de las mediciones y el vértice de la superficie, y la desalineación entre el eje de revolución de la superficie y el eje de la medida. Los resultados obtenidos serán aplicados para realizar correcciones a la superficie de uno de los radiotelescopios de 30 m de diámetro del Instituto Argentino de Radioastronomía (IAR).

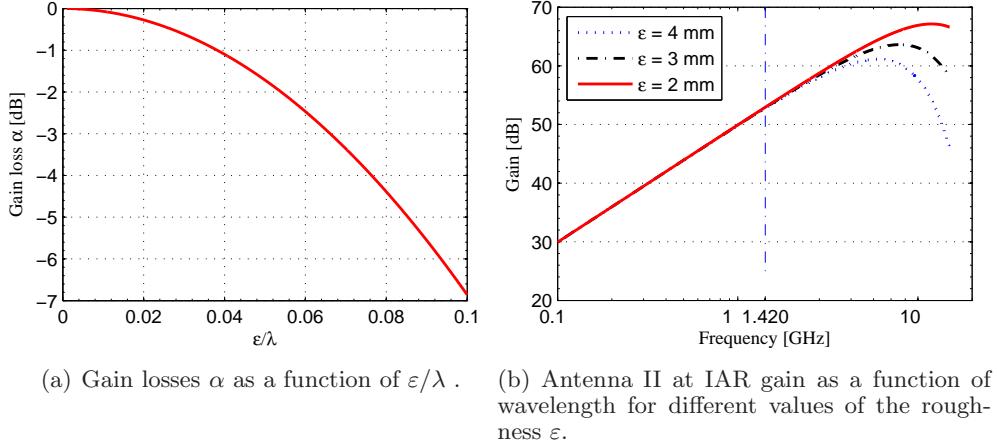
1. Introduction

Superficial imperfections of a reflector antenna reduce its performance and limits its maximum working frequency. Under certain general assumptions, the Ruze Criterion (Ruze 1966; Zarghami 1967; Balanis 1982; Baars 2007) allows evaluation of the loss α in the antenna gain for a given wavelength λ , as a function of *rms* surface error ε ,

$$\alpha = e^{-\left(\frac{4\pi\varepsilon}{\lambda}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

Figure 1(a) shows the reduction in the gain of a reflector antenna as a function of ε/λ . The effects on the gain as a function of wavelength for different values of ε can be seen in Figure 1(b). The plot corresponds to calculations made for a 30 m diameter parabolic reflector antenna, like Antenna II at IAR.

Periodical determination of ε is required to perform the necessary corrections (Parker & Srikanth 2001). In this work we present an algorithm that estimates the surface roughness and other surface parameters from a set of measured points.



(a) Gain losses α as a function of ε/λ . (b) Antenna II at IAR gain as a function of wavelength for different values of the roughness ε .

Figure 1. Effects of the surface roughness ε on the gain of a reflector antenna.

2. Fitting algorithm

The fitting algorithm uses a parametric model of the surface \mathbf{X} adapted from Ahn (2005),

$$\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{a}_\theta, \mathbf{a}_\varphi) \left[\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \cos(u_2) \\ u_1 \sin(u_2) \\ \frac{u_1^2}{4a_f} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{pmatrix} \right] \quad (2)$$

Here $\mathbf{u} := (u_1, u_2)^T$ are the parameters that generate the points on the surface, where $(\cdot)^T$ denotes the transpose matrix. $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{a}_\theta, \mathbf{a}_\varphi)$ is the rotation matrix that corrects the misalignment between the axis of the paraboloid and the axis of the measurement, and $(a_x, a_y, a_z)^T$ is a translation that compensates the difference between the origin of the measurement coordinate system and the one of the surface. Parameter a_f is the focal length of the ideal parabola.

The algorithm estimates the parameter vector that defines the surface: $\mathbf{a} := (a_f, a_x, a_y, a_z, a_\theta, a_\varphi)^T$. Unlike previous works that performed an algebraic fitting of the surface (Muravchik et al. 1990; Ahn 2005), here the mean square of the orthogonal distance d_i between the surface and the measured points is minimized. This approach has the advantage of yielding the minimum roughness. Although the approach results in an increased computational load and greater complexity, this should pose no problem for current desktop computers and modern programming languages (Eaton 2002).

The estimated parameter vector $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$ is obtained from the expression

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^k} \sum_{i=1}^p d_i^2(\mathbf{a}) \quad (3)$$

The number of parameters to fit is $k = 6$ and p is the number of measured points. The optimization problem was solved using a *Quadratic Sequential Programming*

method. The value of d_i was calculated analytically to further improve the performance of the algorithm, see Casco (2008).

3. Method validation

Monte Carlo simulations (Bevington & Robinson 2003) were carried out to check the stability of the method and its correct implementation. Each simulation consisted in generating 700 points on a paraboloid of known parameters \mathbf{a} , contaminated with measurement noise, and perform the fit to obtain $\hat{\mathbf{a}}$. The position of the synthetically generated points was approximately the same as that of the measured points. The simulation parameters are summarized in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the results obtained from a thousand simulation runs using different colours when more than one parameter is plotted on the same graph. It can be concluded that the algorithm is stable and accurate enough for the proposed application.

Parameter	Variation range	Statistical distribution
Focus	12.5 ± 1.5 m	Uniform
Translations x,y,z	10 cm	Uniform
Rotations	$\pm 5^\circ$	Uniform
ε	5 mm	Gaussian

Table 1. Monte Carlo simulation parameters.

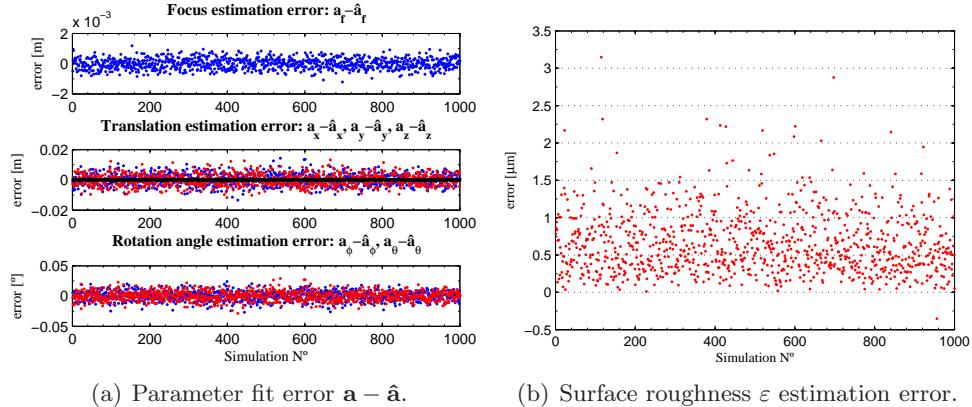


Figure 2. Results of the Monte Carlo simulation.

4. Data visualization

Routines that generate surface roughness contour plots on the antenna, interpolating the processed data, were also developed. This provides a graphical assessment of the results that help to determine possible corrective actions. Figure 3 is an example of the contour plots obtained.

5. Conclusions

A processing algorithm for the measurements of the surface of a large reflector antenna was presented. It allows to simultaneously estimate the parameters that define the surface and the systematic measurement errors, in order to minimize the orthogonal distance between the measured points and the ideal

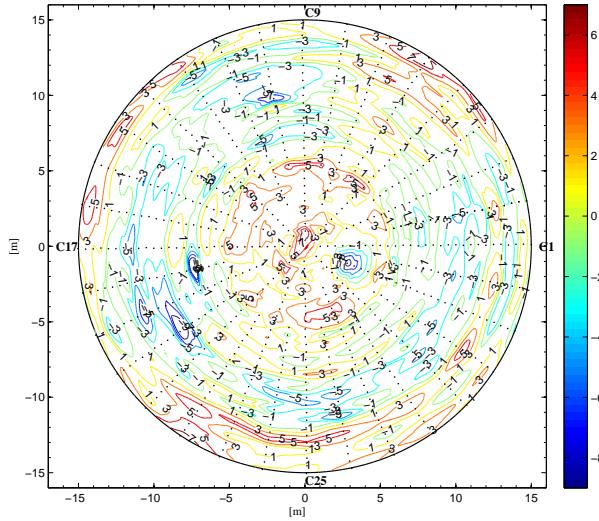


Figure 3. Contour plots of the surface deformation of the antenna [mm]. Black dots indicate the positions where measurements were made by Cáceres et al. 2008.

surface. The method presents some advantages over previous works (Muravchik et al. 1990), based on an algebraic fitting. The algorithm implementation was validated through Monte Carlo simulations. Furthermore, data visualization routines were developed to ease data assessment. This method will be applied to perform an upgrade to the surface of the Antenna II at IAR.

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